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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/193,833	11/17/1998	MARK GAINY	003838.P001	2499

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

LE, DEBBIE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2177	21

DATE MAILED: 05/20/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Pf4

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/193,833	HORVATH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DEBBIE M LE	2177	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1, 4, 6-7, 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Botts et al (US Patent 6, 122,632).

As per claim 1, Botts discloses a electronic message management system comprising:

receiving a message in an enterprise mail system, said a message from a human message sender (col. 5, lines 8-17);

categorizing said message by selecting a first category entry from a category database comprising a plurality of category entries, each said category entry containing information for handling particular incoming message (col. 5, lines 66-67, col. 6, line 1, lines 14-22, col. 9, lines 39-42);

creating a response message using said information from said first category entry, said response message including a response body defined in said first category entry a set of message recipients defined in said first category entry (fig. 15, col. 9, lines 42-45).

As to claim 4, Botts discloses a electronic message management system comprising:

receiving a first message in an enterprise mail system, said a first message from a first human message sender (col. 5, lines 8-17);

storing said first message in a message database (col. 5, lines 31-33, lines 66-67);

assigning a category entry from a category database to said first message, said category entry containing information for handling particular incoming message (col. 5, lines 66-67, col. 6, line 1, lines 14-22, col. 9, lines 39-42);

delivering said first message to a first enterprise mail system and providing a template response message to said first enterprise mail system user using information said category entry, said template response message including a set of message recipients defined in said category entry (fig. 15, col. 9, lines 42-45, col. 10, lines 10-60).

As to claim 6, Botts discloses assigning a category entry from a category database to said first message is performed by said enterprise mail system user (col. 5, lines 38-40).

As to claim 7, Botts discloses wherein providing a template response message further comprises providing a set of default message body sections for said template response message (fig. 17, 25, col. 10, lines 8-15).

As to claim 12, Botts discloses wherein said message database comprises a relational database (col. 6, lines 1-12).

As to claim 13, Botts discloses wherein one of said recipients comprises said human message sender (col. 8, lines 35-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Botts et al (U.S Patent 6,122,632) in view of Billmers et al (US Patent 6,226,630).

As per claim 5, Botts does not explicitly teach assigning a category entry from a category database to said first message is performed by a rule processor. However, Billmers teaches using message filtering rules to classify and categorize a message (abstract, fig. 7, col. 6, lines 1-18). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Botts with Angotti to implement the step of assigning a category entry from a category database to a first message is performed by a rule processor because it provides automatically processing a incoming message without an intermediate manual step, in other word, without the intervention of a human operator.

Claims 2, 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Botts et al (U.S Patent 6,122,632) in view of Gormley et al (U.S Patent 5,806,057).

As to claim 2, Botts does not explicitly teach recipient comprises a carbon copy recipient. However, Gormley 's invention discloses the computer is programmed to automatically generate lists of carbon copy recipients (fig. 8, 17, 19, 25, 24b, 29, 33a, # 501, col. 2, lines 9-12, col. 15, lines 30-38, col. 18, lines 1-67, col. 19, lines 1-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was

made to utilize a carbon copy in an e-mail system in order to provide better communication among users in a network.

As to claims 8-11, Botts do not explicitly teach one set of default message body sections comprising: a salutation, a body header, a closing, and a footer. However, Gormley's does teach those features (fig. 8, 17, 19, 25, 24b, 28, 33, # 486, 467, 34a, col. 16, lines 64-65, col. 17, lines 56-67, col. 25 & 26). One of ordinary skill in the art is motivated to modify Botts with Gormley to generate a response with a predefined form in order to speed up the response time.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Botts et al (US Patent 6,122,632) in view of Linstead et al (US Patent 5,548,753).

As to claim 3, Botts does not explicitly teach recipient comprises a blind carbon copy recipient. However, Linstead's invention discloses a blind carbon copy recipient in the e-mail system (col. 2, lines 25-36, col. 3, lines 31-35, col. 7, lines 51-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to utilize a blind carbon copy in an e-mail system in order to provide better communication among users in a network.

Claims 14-21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Billmers et al (US Patent 6,226,630) in view of Angotti (US Patent 6,182,059).

As per claim 14, Billmers teaches a system comprising:

An incoming message server (fig. 2, #48), an incoming mail receiver, communicatively coupled to the incoming message server, for analyzing contents of receive messages, assigning the receive messages to at least one category and a

category database, communicatively coupled to the incoming mail receiver, for maintaining a list of categories and parameters associated with each category (col. 4, lines 8-25, col. 7, lines 9-24).

Billmers does not explicitly teach automatically generating response message according to category parameters. However, Angotti teaches this feature at (column 9, lines 14-25, col. 5, lines 37-40). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Billmers with Angotti to allow the system automatically generating response message according to category parameters in order to reduce the time required and/or provide an appropriate response to the customer inquiries.

As per claims 15-16, Billmers the incoming message server uses an SMTP and POP protocol (fig. 1).

Claims 17, 20-21 are rejected by the same rationale as stated in independent claim 14 arguments.

As per claims 18-19, Angotti teaches analysis of the contents of the received electronic mail message is performed automatically and manually (col. 5, lines 37-47).

Conclusion

If a reference indicated as being mailed on PTO-FORM 892 has not been enclosed in this action, please contact Lisa Craney whose phone number is (703) 305-9601 for faster service.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DEBBIE M LE whose telephone number is 703-308-6409. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN BREENE can be reached on 703-305-9790. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.



DEBBIE M LE
Examiner
Art Unit 2177

Debbie Le
May 15, 2003



GRETA ROBINSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER